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Cabinet d'Egyptologie

Inventaire B

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### THE ANNUAL MEETING

The American Research Center in Egypt, Incorporated, held its annual meeting on November 19, 1966 at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Through the efforts of Mr. Richard Randell, Director of the Walters Art Gallery, Miss Dorothy Hill, and Mrs. Canby, the meeting was made a most pleasurable experience, and the members had an opportunity to view the splendid collection at the Walters Gallery, opened especially for their benefit.

The meeting was well-attended by members of the Center; and again this year we were fortunate in having a number of honored guests. Among these were Mr. Kennedy, B. Schmertz of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Jaroslav Černý and Mrs. Černý, Mr. David O'Connor of the University of Pennsylvania, Miss Bertha Davison, Miss Constance Rogers, Professor Serge Sauneron, Professor Jurgen von Bekerath and Mrs. Bekerath, Dr. Rudolph Berliner, Miss Margaret Wilber, and Mr. Ray Slater.

### The General Session

The meeting opened at 9:45 a.m. with a business session presided over by President William Stevenson Smith. The first and most important item of business of the meeting was the submission to the membership of the revised bylaws, under which the Center is governed. These bylaws had previously been sent to the entire membership for study and deliberation. They were unanimously approved, without discussion.

The next item was the election of officers and of the Board of Governors. Mrs. Mary Geiger was unanimously elected to continue as Executive Secretary of the organization and Mr. Harold Hurst was elected Treasurer.

Under the new bylaws, just passed by the membership, the Board of Governors is to consist of representatives of the universities participating in the program of the Center, to be known as Research Supporting Members, and by eleven additional governors from the membership at large. The President had asked the entire former Board to resign as of November 19, in case the new bylaws were approved, and he now officially accepted their resignations, and the meeting proceeded to the election of a new Board. The nominations for election to the Board had previously been sent to the membership, and the President asked for further nominations from the floor, but none were forthcoming. The Board for the year 1966-1967 now stands as follows:

### Board of Governors

Representatives of Research Supporting Members, appointed by their respective universities:

Robert McCormick Adams  
Aziz S. Atiya

University of Chicago  
University of Utah



Morroë Berger  
John Badeau  
Byrum E. Carter  
Gustave von Grunebaum

Donald Hansen  
D. W. Lockard  
Froelich Rainey  
William D. Schorger

Princeton University  
Columbia University  
University of Indiana  
University of California  
at Los Angeles  
New York University  
Harvard University  
University of Pennsylvania  
University of Michigan

Representatives of the membership at large:

Klaus Baer  
John Cooney  
Frederick Cox  
Donald Edgar  
Richard Ettinghausen

John Wilson

George Miles  
Richard Parker  
George Scanlon  
William Kelly Simpson  
William Stevenson Smith

Dr. Smith announced that the newly elected members of the Board would meet immediately after the present session to elect a President, as provided by the new bylaws. He also announced that, having served as President for five years and as Administrative Vice-President for many years previous to his term of office, he was offering his resignation as President, although he would continue an active interest in the Center's affairs. The members present tendered Dr. Smith a vote of thanks for his long devotion to the Center during a critical and increasingly active period of its history.

A program of papers, titles and abstracts of which were sent in advance to the membership, was attended not only by members but by non-members of the Center and added greatly to the interest aroused by the meeting. It is expected that expanded versions of many of these papers will be published for the benefit of those who were not able to participate in the meeting.

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The meeting of the newly elected Board of Governors of the American Research Center in Egypt was held at 12:30 p.m. on November 19, 1966 in the Walters House in Baltimore, Maryland. Present were: Aziz Atiya, John Badeau, Gustave von Grunebaum, Donald Hansen, D. W. Lockard, William Schorger, Klaus Baer, Frederick Cox, Donald Edgar, Richard Parker, William Stevenson Smith and Richard Ettinghausen. Guests of the Board of Governors at this meeting were Harold Hurst, Treasurer, Alan Schulman, the new editor of the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt and Mary Geiger, Executive Secretary. The President, William Stevenson Smith, occupied the chair and introduced to the group the new members of the Board of Governors.

The first order of business for the newly elected Board of Governors was the election of officers. The members of the Board had been informed by letter of nominations for the various offices to be filled. No further nominations were made from the floor and the following officers were duly elected:

President  
Vice President  
Assistant Treasurer

Gustave von Grunebaum  
John Wilson  
D. W. Lockard





Dr. Smith reminded the Board of Governors that he could now officially turn over the gavel to the newly elected President, Gustave von Grunebaum, and Dr. von Grunebaum presided at the balance of the meeting. The next item of business was the election of the Executive Committee. The nominations before the Board were: Robert McCormick Adams, Morroe Berger, D. W. Lockard, Donald Edgar, William Kelly Simpson and William Stevenson Smith, and these were elected to serve for 1966-1967.

Dr. von Grunebaum expressed the gratitude of the Board to Edward Terrace, the retiring editor of the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt for the splendid work he had done as editor and added that he felt that the publications would continue under the able editorship of Alan Schulman in the path so auspiciously begun.

The question of the next annual meeting was discussed. Dr. John Badeau suggested that Columbia University would probably be willing to act as host to the members in November 1967, and Dr. William Schorger suggested the University of Michigan as a possible meeting place in 1968. The meeting then adjourned for a luncheon kindly offered by the Walters Art Gallery to the membership, which was preceded by a toast to the retiring President, William Stevenson Smith.

#### A THIRD SEASON AT FUSTAT

By Dr. George T. Scanlon

The following communication from Dr. Scanlon, one of our most prompt and most faithful contributors, arrived just a day or two late for inclusion in the September Newsletter. Dr. Scanlon hopes to continue excavation at this important site, soon to be taken over by the Governorate of Cairo for low-income housing, before the archaeological evidence is forever obscured by modern construction.

The third season of excavation on the site of the medieval Egyptian city of Fustat opened on 1 March 1966 and actual digging ceased on 1 June 1966. A further fortnight, however, was devoted to cleaning the site, photographing and drawing details, and recording finds. The staff included Dr. George Scanlon, Director; Dr. Wladyslaw Kubiak, Archaeologist and Field Supervisor; Mr. Wojciech Kolontaj, Architect (these latter two participating through the cooperation of the Center for Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw); Mr. John Semple, Ceramics Supervisor; Mr. Richard Steiner, Photographer; Miss Judith Knowlton, Artist; Miss Heather Pickering, Conservator. Mr. Asim Rizk served as Inspector of the Department of Antiquities. During the last three weeks of work Mr. Kent Weeks replaced Mr. Steiner as photographer, and Mr. Stephen Humphries of the University of Michigan spent a month with the expedition as assistant to the Field Archaeologist. Whereas the former two seasons were financed through grants provided by the Department of State, the third season was carried out under a contract with the Smithsonian Institution. Princeton University also provided funding for the third consecutive year.

It is important that the reader of this report turn to Newsletter No. 54 (June, 1965) for a report on the second season at Fustat, for the work of the third season was pursued in the same two areas and was, in essence, a continuation of that of 1965.



In the northern sector excavated in 1966 (that part of the site approaching the Mosque of Abu Su'ud), the guiding line was the north-south street uncovered during the previous season. When investigated stratigraphically, this street gave evidence of uninterrupted habitation from late Ummayyad times through the end of the Fatimid dynasty -- that is, from about 700 to 1170 A.D. Going northward approximately thirty-five meters from the point where we stopped excavating this street in 1965, we came upon what appeared to be a small maydan, or open square, paved with dakkah, but with a crushed-brick and mortar overlay. Streets trailed off from the square to the southwest, northwest, and northeast, and the long north-south street itself continued for another thirty-five meters beyond the square to end in an impasse beside the wall of the mosque, where a structure ran athwart it. Another impasse between two housing complexes ran off the northeast from the southern reach of the maydan; this impasse was quite like the one discovered in 1965, running off this same street, but it seems to have lost its pavement, almost the deciding feature of such entryways into domestic structures. Housing and sanitation elements were uncovered on the northern side of the square, which were similar to those encountered to the south of it during our second season.

The street system is of immense importance, for from it we may eventually get an idea of the skeletal networks by means of which the city was kept clean, watered, policed, and commercially viable. The maydan is particularly important, for it points to our presence in a haret, or quarter, of the ancient city. Were the entire area with its skein of streets and impasses uncovered, we would have in this quarter a microcosm of the entire metropolis. With the full extent of our north-south thoroughfare now revealed to a length of one-hundred-and-forty-odd meters, we have the longest artery yet to be found in Fustat (Since it runs through the maydan, there is of course a possibility that it may have had two different names); and the maydan itself is the first to be uncovered and studied in relation to its congeries of streets.

All in all, about 2500 square meters were cleared in 1966. We encountered less rubble than in the previous season, and it was apparent that quite a bit of this area had previously (and obviously unsystematically) been gone over, for the dakkah of the streets leading from the maydan had been hacked through and across, and with few exceptions the fill of the sanitation pits and canals had been disturbed. Nevertheless, by appeal to objects found in undisturbed fill and comparison of the architectural evidence with that of the contiguous area exposed in 1965, we were able to adduce the same chronology (700-1170), although with a bit more prominence given to Ayyubid and Mamluk pottery in disturbed areas.

The work of these two seasons leads to the conjecture that we are unearthing that part of Fustat with the longest, scientifically proven period of occupation. Further, we may be at the very point at which the three faubourgs of pre-Fatimid Fustat conjoined: vix., the northern stretch of late Ummayyad Fustat, a portion of the Abbasid quarter of al-Askar, and the southwestern portion of the Ibn Tulun's quarter of al-Qata'i, whose northern boundary is his famous mosque. If this be true (and the verification depends somewhat on the historical nomenclature of our north-south street), we are quite definitely in the general area of Kom al-Jarih and thus in the area called Fustat and/or Old Cairo in chronicles of the tenth and eleventh centuries, repeated in great detail in the later works of Maqrizi and Ibn Duqmaq. (Cf. A. R. Guest and E. T. Richmond, "Misr in the Fifteenth Century," JRAS, 1903, pp. 791-816: in their sense Misr and Old Cairo, hence Fustat, are coterminous.)



From one of the pits untouched by unknown previous diggers came sure evidence of late eighth-century occupation -- a beautiful shallow dish of transparent glass with an inlaid design of stark vines and abstract grape-clusters cut on the under side around a rigorous and slightly asymmetrical geometric center, a unique contribution to early Islamic decorative ideas. From another pit came no less than three goblets (two almost complete and the third about half so) of ribbed glass blown into a mold -- a technique not employed in Egypt after the early tenth century. From a third came clypsedra-shaped glass vessels, important fragments of lead-glazed wares, some with molded and stamped designs and others with splash glazing reminiscent of T'ang wares. These glass and ceramic finds were associated with a glass weight of the Abbasid Caliph al-Mahdi (775-785 A. D.). It seems obvious from the contents of the undisturbed fills investigated in 1965 and 1966 that we will be permitted to establish almost impeccable Egyptian ceramic and glass typologies for the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. If the Fustat expedition makes no greater contribution to Islamic art, it will thus have justified itself.

Midway in the season, the Department of Antiquities requested the Expedition to make soundings in those areas to the east of the Mosque of Abu Su'ud that it (the Department) felt this area should be investigated before being turned over to the Governorate for clearance and the erection of housing units. The Expedition gave up more than half of the Fustat-B area originally conceded, and this was trenched by the Department, one huge cistern yielding no less than twenty fine Fatimid lustre bowls and some very interesting glass. In the remaining unworked portions of this area, the Expedition dug twenty-two trenches two meters wide, running diagonally across the ten-meter quadrants of our dig. In eighteen of these trenches we found traces of buildings, streets, sanitation and canalization units, all architecturally and/or geographically related to those of the areas dug in 1965 and early 1966. It is hoped that this remaining area can be saved and fully excavated, so that the possibility of completing our knowledge of one entire quarter of medieval Fustat will not pass into archaeological limbo.

Although the trenching unexpectedly required of us involved more than two-thirds of our work force of one hundred and seventy men and consumed one of the three months of our campaign, it was worth the effort, for it showed that the break-off of the gabai noted in 1965 continued to the north, forming an eastern boundary to this section of the city. East of this line there was no habitation, only public cisterns, huge and unevenly cut, which were no doubt filled by carriage from the Nile to provide supplies to be transported by camels through the narrow lanes of the city.

During 1965 we worked in a lower-lying piece of land slightly north of the fertilizer factory mentioned in the report of 1964. There we found a house with a radial ground-plan, yet with a perfectly symmetrical bayt system of Samarra type within. The land was too low to permit excavation of the pits, so the dating remained problematical. In 1965, we covered little more than four hundred square meters of this area, but when we returned to work during the past season we cleared and studied an additional nine hundred square meters, from which we learned a great deal. Three significant factors came to light. First, at least two other complexes abutted the radial edge of the house excavated during the previous year, and no street or impasse separated them. Second, one of these two was much larger, as well as less intricate, than the earlier complex; it had a court system with three large rooms giving off the south end onto a porch of at least six irregularly shaped piers, their bases set into the gabai. In the court was a basin, asymmetrically placed in relation to the piers.



The court must have been paved, for we found a very deep sanitation canal beneath it, yet all traces of pavement were lacking. Third, this complex had an upper storey, a portion of which, containing an octagonal basin, still stands, and traces of a stairway leading upward were visible.

At this point, it became necessary to take up the hard pitched road used by the rubbish wagons, and the continuation of the complex appeared. We excavated to the point of a high hill, from the summit of which the larger area excavated in 1965-1966 may be seen. We had thought that here the gabal had made an abrupt rise and that the piece of masonry standing above the rubble north of the pitched road probably rested on higher ground, but upon excavation it was proved that we had been wrong. The rise in the gabal is gentle, and the masonry was merely part of a wall enclosing a second storey. Only thirty five meters now divides these two excavated areas, but the mounds of debris to be removed (since there is no abrupt drop in the gabal) range between six and nine meters in height.

The objects revealed by excavation here point to a date from the late tenth to the early twelfth century. That is, they are purely Fatimid, while the architecture reflects Tulunid practices. It is more than probable that a building mode, especially one as strong as Samarra-bayt and so adapted climatically to this area of narrow, winding streets, may have continued into an era when novelties were being imported or tested in other parts of the capital. The solution of this one problem alone is a cogent reason for resuming work in the area of Fustat-B at the earliest possible moment.

#### PROGRESS REPORTS FROM FELLOWS OF THE CENTER

Cairo, November 27, 1966

Caesar E. Farah, Associate Professor of Near Eastern Languages and Literature,  
Indiana University

Project: Egyptian socio-political involvement in the Lebanon (1830-1840) and  
Lebanese involvement in the cultural and social life of Egypt  
during the second half of the nineteenth century.

This report encompasses the period from June 1, when work on my research project commenced, until December 1. It may be divided into two broad phases: that of pinpointing the subject and that of researching it.

During the first phase my aim was to isolate the essential elements of the project. This required considerable consultation both with experts on the period and area of my study and with colleagues interested in the same. Accordingly, I journeyed to Oxford University and had long discussions with Professor Albert Hourani, who gave me useful suggestions and encouragement. Later, in Beirut, I had discussions with Professors Salibi, Ziadeh and Vice-President Fuad Sarruf, all of the American University. In Cairo, I consulted with Rashad Abd al-Muttalib, Professor Huseini of the AUC, Professor of Journalism and publisher Ibrahim Abduh, and scores of others associated with the subject of my study. As a result of such useful consultations I emerged with a clearer picture of how I should direct the study and was convinced by my advisers that a highly useful book should be the end result.

The work is provisionally entitled: "The Syro-Lebanese Trend in the Arabic Cultural Renaissance, 1875-1925," based of course on Egypt. The study will be centered on the



following leading personalities of Syro-Lebanese birth: Ahmad Faris al-Shidyaq, Shaykh Ibrahim al-Yaziji, Adib Ishaq, Farah Antun, Shibli al-Shumayyil, Jurji Zaydan, Ya'qub Sarruf, Muhammad Rashid Rida, Abd-al-Rahman al-Kawakibi, Khalil Mutran, Mayy Ziadeh. My treatment of these personalities will be restricted to their literary contribution and to their attitude towards their society and modernism. Their socio-political views as well as their ideological concepts will be included within the framework herein defined to the extent to which it throws additional light on their intellectual endeavors.

The second important phase, that of researching the subject, had commenced actually as early as late April when, while at the Houghton Library of Harvard University studying a closely affiliated subject, I began to consult secondary works available and define a working bibliography. This part of the work was continued in England and Lebanon during the next two months (July-August). In Lebanon, then afterwards in Egypt, I interviewed living members and immediate descendants of the personalities under study as well as surviving associates and experts familiar with their contribution to the world of letters. These included men like Emile Zaydan, son of Jurji, and Fuad Sarruf, nephew of Ya'qub; associates of Faris Nimr like Najib Matar and Fahmy Awadallah; experts like Habib Jamati. A nephew of Emile, through the kind cooperation of the present director, opened up the archives of Dar al-Hilal founded by Jurji Zaydan and granted full permission to use the library with its considerable holdings. Dar al-Kutub granted access to its older journalistic files, and the Lebanese Ambassador to Egypt, together with his Cultural Attache, offered full cooperation, introducing me to living members of Rashid Rida's family, whom I plan to interview shortly. The Associate Dean of Students at AUC placed an assistant at my disposal to help with routine bibliographical research. All in all I have had full cooperation and support from whatever quarters approached.

In this regard it is appropriate and fitting that I should express my appreciation to the staff of the ARCE here in Cairo for their support and efficient help whenever needed. The ARCE is very fortunate indeed in its choice of Mr. John Dorman as Director, who is consciously endeavoring at all times to make the stay and work of the Fellows in Egypt useful and educational with his excellently defined program of orientation and his kind hospitality. To his charming wife also belongs much credit.

Cairo, December 12, 1966

Marjory Hansen, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptology, University of California (Los Angeles).

Project: Study of the early king sequence and an attempt to date them more accurately.

After a somewhat hectic summer and trip, climaxed by a waylaid suitcase, it was rather pleasant to arrive in Cairo mid-September to settle down and to become re-acquainted with old friends and the city.

Changes here seem to be mainly in the direction of more people, typified in buses and trams full to overflowing and in building of all kinds. The lovely Arabic home of the Modern Art Museum has made way for a new hotel, the Corniche is getting an underpass right under our noses at Garden City Hotel, and smog is silent witness to the influx of cars and industry. There are even motor launches on the Nile, spoiling to some extent one of my special attachments, the "feluccas" of all shapes and sizes moving quietly along the river, seemingly out of the very past into the present. A



new find was the lovely Impressionist collection of Mohammed Khalil. Rural life still intrudes, giving a human touch that marks Cairo as Egypt's own. A herd of young camels comes loping across a Nile bridge and down the Corniche; squatting black-robed women ride into town on horse-drawn carts. Closer to home is an adjacent rooftop where I play "saida" games with the seven-odd children that live there along with a cage of chickens kept on tap, presumably, for fresh eggs. In the oppressive heat of a late summer day, interludes of almost deafening bird-song shatter the silence--it seems as if the trees were literally leaved with birds.

Cairo remains its most magical at night with its myriads of colored lights that outline buildings and bridges and are reflected in the Nile streamers that vie with the bobbing lanterns of moored river craft. Trees are garlanded in festive array, as at Casino Shagara, where a tree juts through the open roof terrace, and in the various tea-gardens, giving an oddly Yuletide effect. Especially picturesque are the colorful food carts, some gaily painted, that trundle their wares through the shadows of an African night.

My first aim was to get started on my research and between ARCE, where Mrs. Habachi patiently provided introductions, and Dr. Goedicke, who was kind enough to orient me as to the institutes and libraries to contact, this was duly accomplished. Dr. Fakhry was also helpful with introductions to the Egyptian Museum. The Museum library turned out to be closed during September and the French Institute did not open till November 1st, but the German and Swiss Institutes were open and most hospitable, so I was able to start right in. Library hours tend to be limited to mornings with, sometimes, a few hours in the late afternoon, and this means a rearrangement of schedule if you are a late worker. I miss 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. hours, with nearby cafeterias for quick meals! Florence Ljungren in the Catalogue Department at the American University in Cairo is working on a handbook of library facilities available for scholars, and this should be of inestimable help to future fellows.

No one here seemed to feel my project on the early kings a very practical one. I did, however, try to obtain access to the Museum storerooms. This, I was told, is limited to a removal by request for a particular item, whereas my intent was to search through unpublished material for pertinent items that might yield new information. So with reluctance I have dropped my original project for the time being and started work on the nomes - their development, changes, and sequence.

At the moment I am in the initial stage of collecting all the available source data and making lists of nome signs. It is already apparent that I will need to visit some of the sites and obtain my own photographs and copies, but I plan to wait until I have completed what can be done through the available published material. This has gone somewhat more slowly than expected, due to the shorter library hours and, latterly, with the welcome onset of cooler winter hours, to my having succumbed twice to a seven-day adeno-virus that has been going around. An amusing sidelight in explaining my topic to the uninitiated is that puzzled expressions have turned out to indicate that "nomes" have been understood as "gnomes".

The ARCE has done a good job of keeping the fellows in touch with each other through a series of weekly orientation tours following an introductory get-together inaugurated by Mr. Dorman. In addition to more familiar sites the tours have also included such interesting places as Tanis and Bubastis. The Dormans have entered into the spirit of things by taking over the ARCE houseboat, and one extracurricular activity has been to work out, with help from Dr. Goedicke, a cartouche for the funnel, which our artist-in-residence, Joe Stefanelli, has rendered with a true pharaohnic touch.



A small group of us adventured off to St. Catherine's monastery in the heart of the Sinai wilderness, and the rugged trip lived up to description in its extraordinary variety of mountain formation and color. Once across the Suez Canal, the white limestone cliffs were like smocked folds pawing into the desolate wasteland. These gave way to deep-hued sandstones and then granites, some striped and some like small tan camel humps outlined in black, while the desert floor was strewn with a Christmas assortment of red and green rocks. Even the cats were a colorful and oddly-marked medley of black, white, and orange. Around a longish corner from the intriguing habitations (and welcome tangerines!) of the Feiran Oasis lay the monastery, in its own wadi at the foot of Mount Moses. Here we spent two most enjoyable days exploring the ancient structures and the priceless icons and other treasures contained within. Our visit was climaxed by a memorable trip to the top of Mount Moses with a view of the Gulf of Aqaba and the tip of the Arabian peninsula. The scenic climb down was even more memorable, and we arrived back in Cairo tired, exhilarated and quite unable to navigate properly for several days!

Cairo, November 29, 1966

Iliya Harik, Assistant Professor, Department of Government, Indiana University.

Project: Study of the cooperative movement from its inception in 1908 until 1932.

My arrival in Cairo in the hot and dry month of August was more pleasant than I had expected. People with whom I had talked about my impending visit could not see why I should go to Cairo in August, where the hot weather was at its worst and when everyone who could afford it went to Alexandria. I soon discovered that dry weather suits me and that the fact that the Cairenes were in Alexandria gave me a chance to acquaint myself with this marvellous city, its splendid antiquities, and modern life. I also had the opportunity to read more about the city and the country, and to gain some background material for my project on the cooperative movement. The orientation program organized by Mr. John Dorman, our director, serves to enrich further my knowledge of this country, and I sincerely hope this excellent program will continue in the future.

In September I was off to London at the invitation of the School of Oriental and African Studies to attend a conference on modern Egypt organized by the School. A large number of scholars from Europe, America and the Middle East were assembled in that conference, and I found the experience interesting and educational. After a week in London I returned via Beirut, accompanied by my wife and son, who were waiting for me there.

The literature on the cooperative movement is scattered sparsely in the newspapers, journals, textbooks, monographs, history books, scholarly works, documents, and the like. To my hard luck these sources are to be found in a dozen different places, varying in accessibility from the difficult to the impossible. The main reason, perhaps, is that the sources are mostly in government archives. However, I have by now in my possession a fair amount of useful sources that I can use without distraction. Others not available in libraries have a story instructive in that ancient craft called bureaucracy.

It is not unusual to be obliged to spend two days in cold and dark offices in one ministry or another to obtain permission for the use of a couple of documents or books. However, these hardships are not spent entirely in vain; I have become conscious that research is the art of begging. The sooner this fact is realized by the researcher the better for his mental health and relations with other people. It prevents the friction that may result from an inflated attitude of indignation,



which is unfair, for we researchers are real beggars and offer nothing in return for our incessant requests except a hazy promise of expanding the frontiers of knowledge, just as in charity the donors have the hope of future reward only in another world.

The result of my search so far, gained from both reading and discussions with scholars and experts, is that my subject should be limited, and I have decided to concentrate on rural cooperatives to the exclusion of other kinds. Second, I find that the period covered should be brought up to the present because of the paucity of material on the earlier period and the incomparably greater significance of the more recent developments.

The possibilities for the study as it now stands seem to be promising. There is a great deal of material to cover in the time at my disposal. How successful the project will be depends, in part, I suppose, on how good a beggar I develop to be!

Cairo, December 1, 1966

Carolyn Killean, Ph.D. candidate, University of Michigan.

Project: A comparative study of the grammar of Egyptian colloquial Arabic and modern written Arabic, using the modified generative grammar model of language description as outlined by Chomsky.

This first report covers a period of research activity which began with our arrival in Cairo in mid-September. Once the initial blundering was over, the logistics of life in Cairo prove to be easier than that of life in the U.S. It is paradise to come home tired from my activities every day and find the house clean, the clothes washed and ironed, and the dinner cooked. Few students can afford such royal treatment in Ann Arbor. Here it is not only available but absolutely essential for survival. However, there is another side to the coin. The products easily available to those with moderate incomes in the States are here terribly expensive. It is hard to keep convincing myself and the children that Kleenex is too dear to use often, that many perfectly common food items, such as apples, nuts and raisins, are far beyond our present income. In comparison to most Egyptians, we are rich, but in comparison to the other Americans here and even to well-to-do Egyptians who buy the products we want, we are very poor.

Since the entire success of my research project hinges on my ability to acquire a rapid fluency in the Cairene dialect of Arabic, I enrolled in a course which teaches this dialect intensively at the American University at Cairo. The course of twelve hours weekly proves to be only mildly intensive, so I have added three hours a week with a private tutor. The fact that my cook speaks only Arabic has pushed me into constant use of the language at home. Lately, we can talk of more advanced topics than simply food items and why he needs more money. In addition, I purchased a TV as soon as we got settled and even though it was horribly overpriced, it does give me additional practice every evening in understanding the language both of plays (colloquial) and newsbroadcasts (literary).

While learning the language, I have also been inquiring into source materials for my research. Specifically, these include various textbooks on the Cairene dialect and also textbooks of literary Arabic used to teach Arabic to non-native speakers over the radio. In addition, I have found two excellent human resources for my future work. One, Mr. Roger Monroe, is my teacher in the A.U.C. class. He is



currently writing a series of tapes to accompany the course, and his experience in teaching the dialect is invaluable to me. The other, Mrs. Basma Salim, teaches her native dialect to the embassy employees here. She has had two years of experience and should prove helpful in my acquisition and future analysis of written colloquial materials.

In the immediate future, two specific projects will be occupying my time. One involves the taping, transcription, and analysis of a news program that gives in the local dialect a daily interpretation of news stories originally written in the literary language. Each program is twenty minutes long, and I plan to tape at least three. The newspaper sources for these programs will be analyzed and a comparative statement made about the modifications required for an easy understanding of the text by a non-literate audience.

The second project is the compilation of a card-file dictionary of colloquial terms with their English equivalents. Only with this aid can I hope to cope with the written materials of Cairene Arabic. Mrs. Salim will be my assistant in this work. She is already purchasing books and plays which she considers suitable for the phrase file. Future reports will tell of the progress of these two projects.

One last note, this year of research is really post-graduate for me. I will receive my Ph.D. in linguistics from the University of Michigan this month. In absentia, obviously. My dissertation title is The Noun Phrase Deep Structure in Modern Written Arabic. I am currently preparing rough drafts of two articles taken from its findings. These, in addition to my work under the ARCE grant, should help me establish myself as a young scholar in the field of Arabic linguistics.

William McLean, Ph.D. candidate, McGill University.

Project: Study of the history of the role of Jesus in Islamic thought, with particular reference to the Islamic mystics.

A student coming to Egypt for the first time, and accompanied by children, will be pleased to find the ease with which adjustment is made. My wife and I discovered not one school but several and, while our children experienced some initial "cultural shock", they soon developed an enthusiasm for Cairo.

Because my family and I have had an easy transition to our new environment, I have been able to devote most of my initial three months to fairly orderly pursuit of various projects. I have completed a short article for the Encyclopaedia Americana Annual and I have made a good beginning both in the study of colloquial Egyptian and my Ph.D. dissertation.

For the student with a background in classical Arabic, an intensive study of colloquial Egyptian will produce results quickly. On the other hand, the use of classical Arabic with taxi drivers and cooks may lead to embarrassment. The intensive programme at A.U.C. in colloquial Egyptian allows the student immediately to apply his learning in life-situations. A year of this study will be of immense value for my planned frequent returns to Egypt.

My attempt to maintain both intensive colloquial Arabic and the pursuit of my Ph.D. dissertation has made for a very full schedule. My work on Christological themes in Islamic mysticism, culminating in a study of the role of Jesus in the world view



of Ibn Arabi has not yet reached the stage of drawing conclusions. Rashad Abd al-Muttalib has been of material assistance in locating and buying relevant material. A large number of important texts are available in Egypt at quite nominal prices. My most comforting find was the important Arabic commentary by A. E. Afifi on Ibn al-Arabi's Fusus al-Hikam. This book, of far more critical value than Afifi's English volume on Ibn al-Arabi, has long been out of print, and previous attempts to find it had failed. I was saddened to hear of Dr. Afifi's death this fall. I had looked forward to meeting him in Alexandria.

I am at present considering a basic reorientation in the focus of my work. I am exploring the possibility of reducing the status of Jesus in my approach to that of one key element in the broader study of "Saintship" (wilayah, walayah) in Ibn al-Arabi's thought. If this change is made, my dissertation will conclude with a consideration of the controversy in medieval Islam concerning the meaning of Saintship and the status of the wali.

The need for Persian sources has created serious problems. Libraries in Egypt are not purchasing new Persian publications. Yet at the present time, Teheran is producing a steady stream of works relevant to Ibn al-Arabi and his Persian Sufi and Shi'i followers. This situation will necessitate either a trip to Teheran or the importation of a great many books.

My present plan is to spend the next two quarters in work on my dissertation and on spoken Arabic. When progress in the latter permits, I will begin attendance at Arabic lectures at the universities. Permission has been arranged.

In the final quarter I will turn to the third part of my programme, viz. an inquiry into the role of the ulama and the liaison between various indigenous groups in the Arabi rebellion. Time will permit at most only a gathering of material. A contract to teach in the U.S.A. precludes any extension in my stay in Egypt.

The student whose immediate project rests mainly on medieval sources will not find the environment of the modernizing U.A.R. irrelevant to his work. Cairo provides the support of publication and Egyptian scholars and libraries. More than this, however, Cairo and Egypt in general provide a context in which it is possible to move in time as well as place, in which the medieval still lives beside the new.

Cairo, November 24, 1966

Donald Reid, Ph.D. Candidate, Princeton University.

Project: The study of Arabic periodicals and newspaper press in Egypt from 1877 to 1900.

After three months in Cairo my research project is beginning to take shape. Since my work was to be on Arabic periodicals, I had to wait until I arrived in Cairo to see what ones were available and suitable for my purpose. The first few weeks were spent in examining periodicals in the Citadel branch of Dar al-Kutub in order to see which ones I could use. After several false starts, I have found a topic which suits my Arabic ability and my interests, Farah Antun and his magazine, al-Jami'a.



Antun was a Lebanese Christian journalist who came to Alexandria in 1897 and published al-Jami'a there from 1899 to 1905. After moving it to New York for a year or two, he brought it back to Cairo, where the last issue appeared in 1910. He wrote for other Egyptian periodicals before, during, and after the al-Jami'a venture. He translated a number of 19th-century European authors, including Renan, Dumas, Jules Simon, Chateaubriand, and Nietzsche. Many of his ideas are borrowed from the European positivists; he is an ardent advocate of science, education and secularism. Antun engaged in a lengthy debate with Rashid Rida and Muhammad 'Abduh over the philosophy of Ibn Rushd and its implications for the modern world. Al-Jami'a's pages are full of discussion of the causes of Eastern backwardness and Western progress.

Although Antun may be important enough to rate a full biography of his own, I am particularly interested in using him and his magazine to illustrate trends in Egyptian history of the period. He was part of a loose group of cultural missionaries who thought it important to bring European scientific, social, and political ideas to the Near East. This group, many of whom were Syrian Christians, included also the publishers of al-Hilal and al-Muqtataf. For this group, transmitting European civilization to the Near East was more important than political activity against the British or attempts to modernize Islam. In his later life Antun did lend his pen to the nationalist cause, but such agitation was never his main interest. The conflict with the Islamic modernizers is summed up well in the Antun-'Abduh debates.

These Syrian Christians played a prominent part in the Egyptian periodical press from its origins in the 1870s until well into the 20th century. It seems likely that, although their ideas were not accepted in full by Egyptian Muslims, they had considerable influence on the intellectual elite of that country. By using Antun's magazine as an example, I hope to determine something of the nature and depth of that influence.

I am presently working my way carefully through al-Jami'a, analyzing the contents of the articles and trying to determine what I can about its influence and circulation from such internal evidence as letters to the editor, contributors, and obituaries. I am also examining works on Antun, on the press, and on Egyptian history in general during this period.

Once I have studied the magazine thoroughly I should be able to use it as an example of the message which some of the Syrian Christians were trying to convey, and of their degree of success in conveying it. And I should be able to determine more about the nature of relations between this group and such other groups as the Islamic modernists and the nationalists. Perhaps some light can also be thrown on the nature and depth of the influence of the press on Egyptian society in the early 20th century.

Cairo, November 30, 1966

Jaroslav Stetkevych, Assistant Professor of Modern Arabic, University of Chicago.

Project: A continuation of long study of modern Arabic literature. The results of this study will be published as Modern Arabic Literature: A Critical History.

As far as personal experiences go, the first report might probably be the most exciting one. But because the personal excitement is also a group excitement,



I imagine that all of my colleagues have gone through experiences similar to my moments of anticipation, environmental adjustment, rewarding and less rewarding personal contacts, etc., and that some of these experiences will, in different degrees of enthusiasm and discretion, be reflected in their reports. This realization advises me to omit personal things and leaves me with the alternative of having to be quite matter-of-fact.

The goals that I had set myself for the first two months of my residence in Cairo were the following: I wanted to renew previous acquaintances with Egyptian writers, poets, and men of letters, and I wanted those old acquaintances to lead me to as many new ones as possible. This first goal, although not yet fully accomplished - people are busy, they do not keep appointments - is quite within reach. I have established contacts with many of the most interesting Egyptian writers and poets, and with some of them my relations are very cordial and promise to become permanent. From them I am getting their otherwise unavailable works, as well as - and this is much more important - direct insights into the working of their minds and into the conceptual, aesthetic and ideological concerns which underly their works and which form part of their creative processes. This cannot so easily be obtained from books alone, yet for my particular approach to literary study it is of utmost importance.

A second goal of mine was the accumulation of bibliography for later reference, as well as the purchase of books. In this respect I have found particularly rewarding the unexpectedly rich material in the periodical publication branch of Dar al-Kutub, which is located in the Citadel. The main collection of Dar al-Kutub, of course, is also uniquely useful. The purchase of books, on the other hand, is proving to be a slow and difficult enterprise. It requires endless browsing through shelves, sometimes several storeys high, of dusty antiquarian material, in the oldest places of the city imaginable. But even such work has its charm.

The third goal was to get as much actual reading done as possible. In this respect the American University in Cairo has been most helpful. It has generously provided me with library privileges and with a quiet corner in which to put my desk. In a crowded and noisy city like Cairo, one appreciates the latter favour particularly. Even though it is possible to call reading a goal, the approximation to that goal cannot be measured in two-month terms.

The fourth goal that I had in mind was to sample something of the cultural life in Cairo through its theatres. This may sound like not quite a scholarly proposition, yet - who knows? Anyhow, I try not to miss anything.

Alexandria, October 24, 1966

Barbara Turzynski, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University.

Project: Study of the stamped ampherae in the Alexandria Museum.

Since this is my first report, I should perhaps give a bit of background. In Alexandria, during the course of many years, Mr. Lucas Benachi made an amazing collection of handles from amphoras containing wine shipped here from different parts of Greece in ancient times. He collected some 66,000 of them, and recently donated them all to the Musée Gréco Romain of Alexandria. Naturally, before the museum can make use of them or scholars can consult them, they must be catalogued



and put in an accessible order. This enormous task has been undertaken by Miss Virginia Grace, one of the world's few living experts on amphoras. (See Newsletter No. 57, March, 1966 for Miss Grace's account of the collection). Since, however, Miss Grace cannot spend all of her time in Alexandria (she lives and works in Athens), I as her assistant carry on the work in her absence.

I am presently working on the collection of 50,000 Rhodian handles, which are all now stored in the basement of Mr. Benachi's villa. There are rooms and rooms full of shelves, baskets, and bins piled high with amphora handles, all in completely random order. Paths are being cleared in this wilderness, however, for I have so far classified some 10,000 handles. I number them and group them according to the name which appears on the seal of each one. One handle of an amphora would contain the name of the potter, presumably, who made the jar, and the other handle the preposition epi ("in the term of") followed by the name of the official in charge at Rhodes at the time when the jar was made. Often devices, such as roses (the symbol of Rhodes), wreaths, torches, etc., appear along with the names on the seals.

During the course of the classification interesting questions have arisen, which I hope to pursue further. For example: Why the much greater frequency of certain names as compared to others? What is the significance of the devices? What is the meaning of a small secondary stamp which appears on some handles?

When the task is completed our understanding of the ancient wine trade should be further advanced.

#### IN MEMORIAM

Hollis S. Baker

Members of the Center will learn with great regret of the death of a valued colleague, Hollis S. Baker, who was a loyal supporter of the Center and a faithful attendant at its meetings. Those who knew him personally will miss his warm companionship as well as his sage counsel. It is especially unfortunate that he could not live to see the publication of his book, Furniture in the Ancient World, a notice of which appears on page 16 of this Newsletter. This work is not only a significant contribution to a field that is too often neglected but a fitting memorial to the writer and his life-long devotion to furniture design.

#### VISITORS TO CAIRO

Margaret Thompson, President of the Archaeological Institute of America, and Frances Jones, Curator of the Museum of Art at Princeton University, spent three weeks in Egypt during late November and early December. During a five-day stay in Cairo, they were guests of the Director of the Center and Mrs. Dorman, who were able to arrange visits for them to some of the principal sites of Egypt and meetings with Egyptians and Westerners prominent in the archaeological field.

#### ANTHROPOLOGIST WANTED

Salary up to \$9570  
Natural and Historic Resources Branch  
Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources  
Louisbourg - Nova Scotia



The Canadian Federal Government has embarked on a dramatic program of partial restoration of the historic 18th century French fortress of Louisbourg.

A large archaeological program at the site is employing several archaeologists and a work crew, who are excavating the Fortress ruins to determine evidence of the various components pertaining to buildings, fortifications, and life at the time of occupancy of the fortress. This program is an integral part of research studies in archaeology and history, and the reports emanating from it are required to enable authentic restoration to be undertaken.

There is currently an opening for a historical archaeologist who will be considered a senior adviser to the restoration program and may be called upon to co-ordinate the efforts of other archaeologists, most of whom are employed on contract, in addition to being responsible for the administrative procedures and practices of the archaeological unit.

#### Qualifications

University graduation preferably trained at the post-graduate level in Anthropology or Archaeology with a number of years of progressively responsible experience in directing archaeological investigations. Wide experience in the archaeological field and maturity of judgement in handling staff, together with the ability to work closely and harmoniously with colleagues in another discipline.

#### Note

The performance of the duties of the above position requires a knowledge of the English language, but a knowledge of both English and French will be considered an asset in the assessment of candidates.

Please submit a resume of education and experience to the  
BIO-PHYSICAL SCIENCES PROGRAM,  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA, OTTAWA 4,  
quoting file 66-167-02.

#### PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Baker, Hollis S. Furniture in the Ancient World, by Hollis S. Baker, with an Introduction by Sir John Russell. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1966, 351 pp., 474 illus., including measured drawings, 16 color plates. (A Giniger Book)

That nearly half of this excellent book on ancient furniture is devoted to the furniture of Egypt is small wonder, for it is chiefly in that country that actual furniture has survived from the remote past. For other regions we are largely dependent upon sculptured or painted representations of furniture, supplemented by a few remnants of ornament in materials less perishable than wood and a very few fragmentary remains of wooden furniture. For Egypt, however, it is possible to ascertain not only the materials used but also the methods of woodworking employed -- methods that must have been similar to those used in other parts of the ancient world and indeed are often common in furniture manufacture of today. These methods are illustrated by reproductions



of tomb paintings showing woodworking scenes, by numerous illustrations of surviving furniture, and by measured drawings of typical ancient pieces, which show in detail the manner of joinery. For regions less fortunate than Egypt in the matter of survival, Mr. Baker has provided rich illustration of representations of furniture in works of art. His book is simply and clearly written, lavishly illustrated, and certain to be of interest not only to archaeologist or joiner but to anyone concerned with the civilizations of the past and their legacy to the present.

Cooney, John D. "Atalanta in Cleveland," in The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art LIII, October 1966, pp. 319-325; illus., plate.

Mr. Cooney here describes an early masterpiece of Greek painting recently acquired by the Cleveland Museum, which appears on a white-ground lekythos of extraordinary preservation. This painting, dating from around 500 to 490 B.C., is from the hand of the famous Douris, who has here excelled himself in delicate and spirited draftsmanship, and represents the legendary Atalanta accompanied by two flying crotches. In an article of great charm Mr. Cooney retells the story of Atalanta and the golden apples and speculates on the deeper meanings lying behind the myth that inspired the painting of Douris. As he points out, in conclusion, it is a myth that has lived in Western art and literature almost to our time. Today, alas, Batman is more familiar than Bullfinch, and the subject-matter of the superb painting will be meaningless to the majority. But those who pause to look can hardly fail to be impressed by the swinging motion achieved by Douris with great economy of line and to marvel at the sureness of his draughtsmanship.

Shepherd, Dorothy G. "Two Silver Rhyta," in The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art LIII, October, 1966, pp. 289-317; illus., plates.

This meticulously documented article describes in great detail two fine pieces added to the Cleveland Museum's already impressive hoard of Sasanian silver (see Newsletter No. 53, December, 1964, for a brief notice of Miss Shepherd's article on former acquisitions). These pieces, found in Iran near the southwestern shores of the Caspian, are rhyta, respectively in the form of a horse and in that of a human head with bull-protome. In a useful general discussion of rhyta, Miss Shepherd comes to the conclusion that the Cleveland pieces were ritual vessels related to an early Iranian cult. The head-rhyton, which shows definite Eastern traits, is of particular interest. It may represent the Kushan goddess Drvaspa, who presided over the herds and ensured their fertility. This piece is tentatively assigned to the fifth-sixth century, and Miss Shepherd suggests, quite convincingly, that it may have been made in Sogdia, whose people, according to the early Chinese traveler Hsüan-Ts'ang, "were skilled in the arts and trades beyond those of other countries." The horse, of "pure" Sasanian style, is certainly earlier, probably of the mid-third century, but it, too, may belong to the cult of a male form of Drvaspa, protector of horses. A very interesting appendix to Miss Shepherd's article is provided by Joseph Ternbach, who describes his delicate work of restoration of the two pieces, found crushed and damaged by their long burial.



Vermeule, Cornelius. "Young Man on Horseback," by Cornelius Vermeule and Penelope von Kersburg, in Boston Museum Bulletin LXIV, No. 237, 1966, pp. 124-139; illus., plates.

An unusually large and very handsome terra-cotta group of a youthful rider accompanied by his dog is here described by Mr. Vermeule. The group dates from around 500 B.C. and is of South Italian or Sicilian origin. The dating on stylistic grounds is supported by a collection of pottery, described by Mrs. von Kersburg, which is said to have been found with the group, and the style itself is a guarantee of Italian provenance. The piece, hand-modeled, is an important and charming addition to a distinguished collection, and Mr. Vermeule's article, adducing numerous parallels, is a useful addition to the literature on archaic Greek equestrian figures.



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October 25, 1966

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